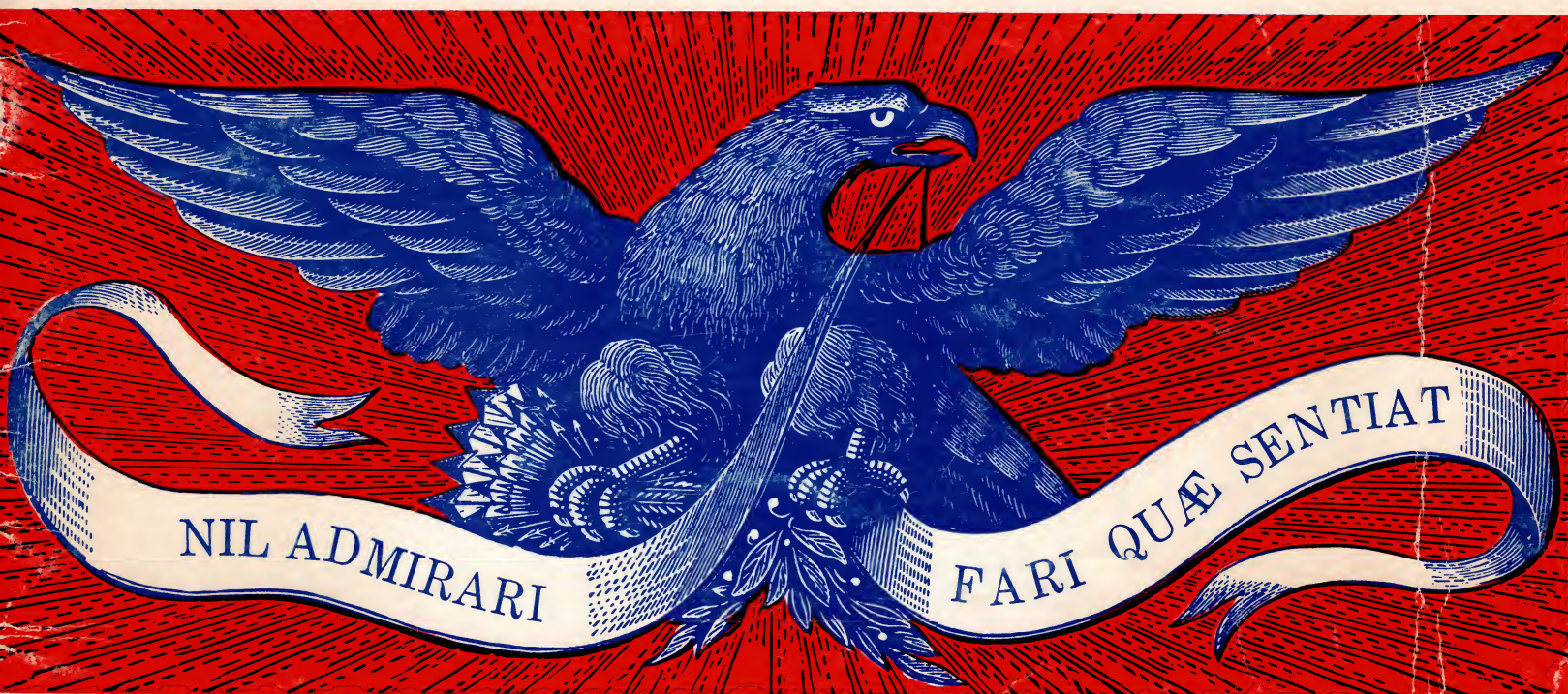


Randolph, Massachusetts



175th Anniversary

1793



1968



JOHN A. VOLPE
GOVERNOR

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

TO THE TOWN OF RANDOLPH
ON ITS 175TH ANNIVERSARY

It is indeed a pleasure for me to extend my own personal congratulations and those of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to all residents and friends of the Town of Randolph on the auspicious occasion of its 175th Anniversary Celebration.

On such a proud occasion, it is fitting to recall the history of this Town, settled in 1710 for farming on this hilly, wooded land. Incorporated in 1793, Randolph was one of the first Towns to turn to manufacturing, early in the Nineteenth Century, and became a pioneer in the manufacture of fine shoes.

Named after Peyton Randolph, first President of the Continental Congress, this Town has admirably kept pace with the developments of the Twentieth Century. Throughout the years, her citizens have repeatedly demonstrated their faith in this community by distinguishing themselves in every field of endeavor. Her present citizens, some 24,000 in number, continue in this deep and abiding interest in our State and its affairs.

To each of you, may I express my heartfelt wishes for a successful and meaningful 175th Anniversary Celebration, and my hopes for continued progress, prosperity and good fortune for the Town of Randolph throughout the promising years ahead.

Sincerely,

Governor



TOWN OF RANDOLPH
INC. 1793

John R. O'Riley, Chairman
Norman B. Silk, Clerk
Joseph J. Semensi
Patrick T. McDonnell
George F. Cullen

Board of Selectmen

Randolph, Massachusetts

Telephone 963-9220



A P R O C L A M A T I O N

WHEREAS: the Town of Randolph, Massachusetts, having been incorporated under the laws and with the authorization of the General Court, in 1793, we the elected members of the Board of Selectmen do officially proclaim that a public observance of the 175th Anniversary of said incorporation shall be held, and

WHEREAS: such observance shall be conducted with proper exercises, and

WHEREAS: such exercises shall be under the jurisdiction of a committee of Townspeople.

NOW, THEREFORE, WE, the Board of Selectmen, Town of Randolph, do hereby proclaim June 30th through July 7th 1968, as,

RANDOLPH'S 175th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION WEEK and urge everyone to participate in this celebration.

Given at the Selectmen's Office in Randolph this seventeenth day of June, in the year, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninetieth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF: we have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the Town of Randolph to be affixed.

John R. O'Riley
John R. O'Riley, Chairman

Joseph J. Semensi
Joseph J. Semensi

Patrick T. McDonnell
Patrick T. McDonnell

Norman B. Silk
Norman B. Silk, Clerk

George F. Cullen
George F. Cullen

Henry L. Howd
Henry L. Howd, Executive Sec.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts The House of Representatives Official Citation

Be it hereby known to all that:
The Massachusetts House of Representatives
hereby offers its sincerest congratulations to:

THE TOWN OF RANDOLPH

in recognition of

The 175th Anniversary of its founding

The entire membership extends its very best
wishes on this memorable occasion and expresses
the hope for continued good fortune.

Given this 12th day of June, 1968
at the State House, Boston, Massachusetts

by: *Robert H. Quinn*
Speaker

Proposed by:



Representative Joseph J. Semensi and
Representative M. Joseph Manning of Randolph

The Story of the first 175 years

by PROFESSOR JAMES R. CAMERON

After a century and a half of incubation in the womb of Braintree, Randolph emerged as a political entity in 1793 when it received a town charter from the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It would be as much of an error for us to begin our consideration of Randolph in the year 1793 as it is for students of the history of the United States to begin their study with the Declaration of Independence. In both cases the ignoring of one hundred and fifty years of development would only lead to confusion, misunderstanding and distortion. In considering the early history of Randolph, I will discuss three themes: (1) the settlement and development of Old Braintree in the seventeenth century, (2) the divisions, both political and ecclesiastical, which took place in Old Braintree principally in the eighteenth century, and (3) a sketch of Randolph in the nineteenth century.

I

Randolph, Holbrook, Braintree and Quincy were all originally part of the Town of Braintree. The term Old Braintree is often used to distinguish the larger entity which existed before 1792 from the present town which has had roughly its present size since 1793. A glance at the map will show the relationship of the modern towns to the original Braintree as well as indicate the spatial relationship to neighboring areas.

Soon after the Pilgrims came to Plymouth and at least five years before the Town of Boston was settled there were Englishmen living at Mount Wollaston on Quincy bay. Captain Wollaston and his group spent some months at

this place before moving on to Virginia. Thomas Morton and his friends later had such a gay time here that the place was called Merry Mount. Captain Miles Standish and the separatists from Plymouth could not countenance such frivolity as drinking beer and dancing. The Pilgrims from Plymouth came to Wollaston and by force seized Morton and sent him back to England. For the next few years there seems to have been no permanent settlement in this place. The year after Morton was sent back to England saw the beginning of the Great Migration which was to take place between 1629 and 1640. A thousand souls came in the first wave to Salem in 1629 before moving on to settle Boston. In the next decade upwards of thirty thousand people came to New England and probably twice as many emigrated to the British West Indies. Some came seeking religious freedom. Others sought freedom from tyrannical rule of Charles I who ruled by fiat and refused to call parliament into session. Others abandoned depressed areas in England, while others could not compete with the more skillful weavers who had recently moved to England from the continent. Boston quickly emerged as a flourishing town. In 1634 the General Court gave Boston possession of Mount Wollaston, an area of fifty square miles. There was no settlement in this area at this time. Provision was made for grants of land containing from 200 to 500 acres. By 1636 the population of Mount Wollaston had increased to the point that the inhabitants petitioned to have a minister. The petition was granted and a branch of the first church of Boston was established.



Main Street looking south



Main St. North from Randolph Square



No. Main Street in 1951



This Georgian Colonial Estate was located at 98 No. Main St.

In 1639 the inhabitants of Mount Wollaston petitioned to have a church of their own, independent of Boston. After agreeing to pay a tax to support the church in Boston, they were granted their request. The first parish church of Braintree was gathered on September 16, 1639. This now the first parish church at Quincy. William Tompson was ordained in the fall and Henry Flynt the following spring. Tompson served as pastor and Flynt as teacher. This new parish was chartered as the Town of Braintree in 1640. The church and the town were one and that one was the church. The church was the custodian of records of births, marriages and deaths. At this early date it also provided what education was available. The church was supported by tax revenues and was thus an established church. One had to be a member of the church in good standing in order to participate in the corporate life of the town.

In addition to support for the church, revenues were needed to maintain the coast road. The main line ran from Dorchester Lower Mills through Milton and Braintree to Wessagussett or Weymouth. Branches ran to Squantum, Hough's Neck, and to present Braintree. The settlement grew along these ways and as population increased new lanes were opened. From 1641 to 1803 the old coast road remained the single thoroughfare from Braintree to Boston. Since money was scarce, many worked on the road to pay their tax assessment.

Even though the people of Braintree had secured a charter from the General Court, Boston continued to claim all of the land which had not yet been allotted to individuals. In 1647 the selectmen of the towns of Boston and Braintree signed an agreement that all lands which had been laid out and improved were subject to local taxation in Braintree but that Boston would retain the right to sell all unallocated

lands. The area that was to become Randolph was thus still in the possession of Boston. This agreement did not dispose of the problem for individual citizens of Boston continued to press claims for land in Braintree. Exasperated by threats of vexatious litigation, the citizens of Braintree decided in 1700 to raise money to buy all of the waste land held by Boston claimants. One hundred residents of Braintree formed an association and raised £700 by voluntary subscription to purchase the contested lands in the Blue Hills area. This territory was divided into three parcels: the first lay near the Milton line, the second is now the westerly part of Braintree, and from the third division there was soon to spring up the settlement which became the present Town of Randolph.

II

At the end of the seventeenth century, Old Braintree remained a single town, undivided, with one parish church. The eighteenth century was to witness the division of both parish and town. As early as 1695 the complaint arose that the meetinghouse was too small, in disrepair, and not conveniently located. Col. Edmund Quincy and others living in the north end of the town were able to prevent the construction of a new meetinghouse for the whole town. Agitation then began for the organization of a second church. This proposal met with strong opposition from those who would have to increase their contributions for the support of the pastor. Feelings ran high on this issue throughout the town in 1704-5. In 1706 the inhabitants of the part of the town that is now located in Braintree erected a second meetinghouse and organized themselves into a new church. The establishment of a church was the first step in the creation of a town. The residents of the original settlement wanted to prevent any kind

Continued on page 6

TOWN of RANDOLPH

TOWN OFFICERS and COMMITTEES

1968

MODERATOR, Joseph Welch

TOWN COUNSEL, William J. Carr

BOARD OF SELECTMEN, John R. O'Riley, Chm:
Joseph J. Semensi
Patrick T. McDonnell
Norman B. Silk, Clk.
George F. Cullen

EXEC. SCY-ACCOUNTANT, Henry L. Lowd

TOWN CLERK-TREAS., Edward T. Clark

ASSESSORS, George H. White
Edward J. Roycroft, Chm.
William A. Strickland

COLLECTOR, Edward F. Berry

PLANNING BOARD, George F. Hoeg, Chm.
Charles F. Macy, Clk.
Jack I. Mann
Joseph E. MacDonald, Jr.
William V. Richardson

FINANCE COMMITTEE, William M. Koplovsky Chm.
John A. McCarthy, Clk.
Harold O. Holbrook
Alfred B. Hills
Herbert Colcord
Thomas M. Sullivan,
Frank Marcellino
James D. Mahoney
Walter C. Winston, Jr.

TRUSTEES OF STETSON SCHOOL FUND
Paul J. Connors, Chm.
Clara M. Nickerson
William Thompson

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, Ethel McDonald, Chm.
Katherine M. Smith
Catherine L. Kiley

MEMBER EX-OFF., Edward T. Clark

CHIEF OF POLICE, Carl L. Macauley

KEEPER OF LOCK-UP, John D. Cullen

CONSTABLES, Patrick T. McDonnell
Carl L. Macauley
Saul Parkin
Daniel L. Snyder
Herbert A. White
Melvin Silverman

FIRE CHIEF, Donald S. McNeil

FOREST FIRE WARDEN, Donald S. McNeil

DIR. CIVIL DEFENSE, Brig. Gen. Ralph E. MacLeod

BUILDING INSPECTOR, Henry Sandler

WIRING INSPECTOR, Alton F. LaBrecque

SIGN INSPECTOR, Leonard L. Moreau

DOG OFFICER, Cornelius J. Crowley

SEALER OF WEIGHTS, Robert C. Jope

PUBLIC WEIGHERS, Michael J. Diauto
John J. Mahoney
Robert Bodycote

BOARD OF HEALTH, John J. Dowd
Dr. F. Randolph Philbrook
Joseph W. Curran
Robert A. Corey, Chm.

BURIAL AGENT, Letitia F. Kearney

PLUMBING & GAS INSP., Robert G. Gaynor

INSP. OF ANIMALS, Cornelius J. Crowley

INSP. OF MILK, Henry W. Merrill

DIR. OF PUB. ASSIST., I. William Trostel

BOARD OF WELFARE, Brig. Gen. R. E. MacLeod
George H. Foley
William Hardy

VETERANS DIRECTOR, James M. Hurley

VETS. GRAVES AGENT, James M. Hurley

TOWN ENGINEER, John E. Levreault

HIGHWAY SURVEYOR, William R. Curran Sr.

WATER COMMISSIONERS, William J. Almond, Supt.
Norman F. Ayers, Chm.
John F. Brack, Clk.

SEWER COMMISSIONERS, John Courtney, Chm.
Robert E. Curran
Felix Carlino

TREE WARDEN AND SURV. BARK & WOOD,
Joseph J. Hart, Sr.

FENCE VIEWERS, Wilmer S. Young
Frank G. Wales
Philip N. Good

FIELD DRIVERS, Horace P. Hatch
Leo H. Jacobson
Henry J. Rota
Wilbert E. Adams

SCHOOL COMMITTEE, Richard E. Coburn
Charles E. Green, Jr.
Marie Cormey
John T. Callahan Jr., Chm.
Dr. W. M. Leavitt

SCH. BLDG. & PL. COMM., William J. Doherty
George C. Beatty
Eugene Solon
James J. Tantillo, Clk.
Kenneth J. Bradbury
Henry E. Lesser, Chm.
Harvey Teed
Daniel C. Hayes
Walter C. Winston Jr.
John T. Callahan Jr.

PERSONNEL BOARD, David McGill, Chm.
Hyman Finn
Walter F. Jobe
Wayne S. Crooker
Armond Ferrande

TOWN HISTORIAN, Hugh W. Heney

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
FIFTH NORFOLK DISTRICT
Joseph J. Semensi
M. Joseph Manning

BOARD OF APPEALS, Arthur E. Hoeg, Chm.
Harold H. Boothby
Walter J. Good
Frank A. Forrest
Walter R. Hearn
Marnold Tagrin
Charles D. Foley

ALTERNATES, Richard R. Schwartz
William M. Stewart

BUSINESS & IND. COMM., Robert L. Schneider, Chm.
George L. Kiley Jr.
Harold J. Gurney
Herbert A. White
James V. Donovan
Henry J. Rota
Robert L. Daley
Michael J. Diauto
Joseph Marotta
Stanley M. Rice

COUNCIL FOR THE AGING, Clara M. Nickerson, Chm.
Brig. Gen. Ralph MacLeod
Elizabeth McGrath
Carol J. Coburn
Gladys V. Wheeler
Joseph W. Curran
Irene S. Nadeau
Mary C. Downes
Mrs. Edward LaBrecque
Frank C. Brodil
Rebecca F. Yoffa

GOVERNMENT STUDY COMM., Henry J. Rota
Dorothy W. Sullivan
John P. Courtney
John R. O'Riley
Albin W. Johnson
James F. Kneeland
Peter J. Murphy
Joseph Welch, Chm.

TRANSP. STUDY COMM., Janet MacLeod
Joseph R. White, Jr.

MET. AREA PL. COUNCIL, Richard R. Schwartz

HOUSING AUTHORITY, Henry J. Rota
James W. Brennan, Chm.
John J. Coppinger
Lawrence W. DeCelle Sr.
Edward C. Hoeg

RECREATION BOARD, Richard E. Coburn, Chm.
Dir. Joseph J. Zapustas
Alfred L. George
Gloria M. Solon

EX. OFF., Thomas L. Warren
Henry L. Lowd

CONSERVATION COMM., Robert E. Walsh, Chm.
Irene Romano
Jerome E. Walsh
Myron Nechin
Madelyn R. Beattie
David M. Goldstein



Selectmen, Town of Randolph 1968

Seated: John R. O'Riley, Chairman
 Left to Right Standing: Norman B. Silk, Clerk
 Patrick T. McDonnell, Joseph J. Semensi,
 George F. Cullen



of division. At a town meeting in the fall of 1706 those who had erected the new church offered to continue to pay £20 a year for the support of the first parish church in addition to supporting their own church and pastor. This generous proposal was rejected and full proportional support was demanded. When a council of churches proved unable to heal the breach, the members of the second church petitioned the General Court to create a second or South Precinct in the Town of Braintree. This petition was granted in 1708.

Two decades later, in 1727, there were more than forty families in the southernmost part of the town — the area that was to be set off as Randolph in 1793. These people felt that they had too far to travel to attend worship even in the second meetinghouse and so they petitioned the general court to have their own precinct, meetinghouse, and minister. This prayer was speedily answered in the affirmative. Though regular services were begun as early as 1728, it was not until 1731 that Elisha Eaton of Taunton was called as the first pastor. The meetinghouse in which Rev. Eaton began his ministry was probably erected in 1727. It was rudely built, in keeping with the wilderness in which it stood. "Of paint, fire, steeple, or bell it never boasted. An acre of land for precinct use was obtained of Joseph Crosby for forty shillings. It has been taken rod by rod by the demands of highways and now forms

the public square in the centre of the village, on the border of which the present church now stands."

Where does division stop? Fission once initiated became self-perpetuating. In 1708 the original Town of Braintree had been divided by the General Court into two precincts or parishes of about equal size. At that time the population of the town consisted of about 800 souls in 143 families. All freemen were expected to attend church regularly and each was assessed his share of the costs for maintaining the church and supporting the pastor. The erection of a third church only twenty years later indicates that the population was increasing and moving inland away from the coast. Braintree was divided into three parishes initially called the North, the South and the New South. These designations were soon replaced by the more descriptive titles of North, Middle and South. With the establishment of the third parish, corporate life began in the village that was to become Randolph. In the very next year, 1728, the inhabitants of the North Precinct of Braintree, now Quincy, protested at town meeting that the residents of the two new precincts were ganging up on them. The men of the North Precinct demanded that they be set off as a separate town. The town meeting refused to even receive such a recommendation and further division was at least postponed for half a century if not stifled.

Continued on page 8



TURNER FREE LIBRARY DECORATED FOR THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION



F. DIAUTO & SON, Lumber & Fuel Co. — founded in 1898



Crawford Square formerly Central Square (about 1890)
Howard House on the right



Main Street looking south



Main Street looking south



No. Main Street from the square (about 1860's)



The Jonathan Belcher House — built in 1806
now — Ladies Library Association building

A study of the town records of Braintree in the eighteenth century clearly indicates that it was the desire for churches and schools within easy walking distance that supplied the impetus for particularism. As noted above, it was the demand for churches that resulted in the division into three precincts. Since Massachusetts was in large measure a theocracy, the establishment of a church required the action of the General Court of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth was also concerned with education. Educational legislation applied to towns and not directly to parishes. The Old Deluder, Satan law of 1647 required every town of fifty families to appoint someone to teach all children to read and write. It further required towns of one hundred families to establish a grammar school to prepare youth for the university. Some towns found it cheaper to pay the fine than to establish the required schools but this was not the case in Old Braintree. These schools were not free. In Braintree there were lands set aside to help support a teacher and the families of the scholars were required to either board the teacher or supply wood that might be sold.

At the beginning of the 18th century there was one church and one school in Braintree. We have noted the division of the town into three parishes, now let us look at schools in these parishes. Eight years after the establishment of the second church in Braintree, the town meeting in 1716 agreed to keep a school in the south end of the town, for one half of the year. At this time a new grammar school was built in the north precinct and a new reading school in the south district, near the meetinghouse. With the building of a new meetinghouse and school in the south district, more people began to move into the area. By 1724 the people of the south district were asking for a grammar school but the town refused to grant this. The reading and writing school was to be kept all year in the south district at such place or places as determined by the selectmen. Apparently this elementary school became peripatetic in character.

Soon after the initial division of the town, a third parish and precinct was established in what is now Randolph and Holbrook. The people of this newest precinct were not satisfied with the provisions made for the education of

their children. The people of the Middle and North Precincts were apparently willing to be rid of these people with their complaints. In 1720 the Braintree town meeting would not even consider setting off the North Precinct as a separate town but the following year the town readily agreed to the withdrawal of New South Precinct. The General Court rejected this petition. It was thus the General Court and not the Town of Braintree that rebuffed the aspirations of the people of Randolph at this time. There was still no school in Randolph and the children had to walk to Braintree. The residents of the New South Precinct requested the town to establish an elementary school in their section of the town. This request was denied. In 1730 the Town of Braintree did grant the southernmost precinct eight pounds per year toward the establishment of a school. The division of the Town of Braintree which saw the establishment of a third church and the creation of a new school district was recognized in 1731 in the representation of the selectmen of the town. With a church, school and selectman, Randolph was now a distinct village, parish and precinct within the Town of Braintree.

Sixty years later in 1791 tension was evident in the town meeting. It was the custom to choose the moderator by acclamation. On this occasion a ballot was demanded. The result of the election indicated that the residents of the South and Middle Precincts had stacked the ballots against those of the North Precinct. The men of the North Precinct had come prepared to demand their freedom from the town and the creation of a new town. When they could not get a hearing at the town meeting, they took their case directly to the General Court which granted their petition and the Town of Quincy was established in 1792. No sooner had the North Precinct split off from the Town of Braintree than the South Precinct made a similar move. Had the men of the South Precinct deliberately joined with the Middle to goad the North into this decisive action or did they merely take advantage of the situation when the waters were troubled? It was undoubtedly the latter.

The petition which the inhabitants of Randolph presented to the General Court set forth the reasons why they wanted their independence from Braintree:

Continued on page 12

ORIGINAL TOWN CHARTER

To all vniuerpeople

[illegible]

joined scales with some words in the original
and delivered by the same person in the
year 1746.

In presence of
Roger Biceing

Benjamin Simpson

Thomas D'Koyahgum, son
- his

Joseph F. Manunion
his Mother

Thomas O. Wagoner
his wife

My^r D. H. Bates
A. H. Hunt,
Philip. Quaker. Selections of American Map

Quincy 8 October 1858

Gentlemen

In conformity with my promise
I now place in your hands the deed given by
the Indian Chief Wampatuck, of the lands of
Old Braintree.

I can only repeat the injunction which was found written on the back, Take great care of it, let it be the pride of the inhabitants of these towns, to remember that their ancestors respected the rights of the red man, just as much as if he had been white.

I am, very respectfully,
 Your obed^t ser^t
 Charles Francis Adams

E. Pouch *and* *Hampden*

Daniel Sweeney
7 Higgins Road, N.Y.C.

De Nabescom

Pyramiden

William Morrison
Wm. McKee

If ϕ is non-zero
 $\phi = f \cdot \phi = 0$.

Robertson Manning

Si martensia, foet.

William Halston
in his youth.

Randolph-175th Annive

SUNDAY – JUNE 30

KICKOFF DAY — Henry Lowd, chairman

2 P.M. ECUMENICAL SERVICE
at Bandstand, Memorial Drive

3:30 P.M. AMVETS DRILL PROGRAM
at the High School Field

7:30 P.M. RANDOLPH COMMUNITY
BAND CONCERT
at front of High School

MONDAY – JULY 1

RANDOLPH DAY — Joe Zapustas, chairman

10 A.M. BICYCLE DRIVING CONTEST
at High School Field

2 P.M. MISS RANDOLPH "TEEN" CONTEST
at Bandstand, Memorial Drive
LITTLE LEAGUE PARADE FROM Bandstand
to South Randolph Little League Field

3 P.M. SOUTH RANDOLPH LITTLE LEAGUE FIELD
Playoffs of NORTH RANDOLPH TEAMS

* 7:30 P.M. SOUTH SHORE VARIETY TROUPE SHOW
at the High School

* 8 P.M. AAU BOXING under the lights at High
School Football Field

THURSDAY – JULY 4

Independence Day — Fran Osta, chairman

10 A.M. Continuation of "Avenue of Shops" at
rear of High School

10 A.M. POLICE & FIREMEN "CHALLENGE
MATCH" at Diamond, rear of Stetson
School

2 P.M. DEDICATION and AWARDS
GUEST SPEAKER, at Bandstand, Mem.
Drive

2:30 P.M. RANDOLPH COMMUNITY BAND CON-
CERT on High School Lawn

* 4 to 6 P.M. "Old Fashion" CHICKEN
BARBECUE
for the whole town!
on High School Lawn

6:30 P.M. K. of P. Challenge — SOFTBALL GAME
at High School Field

7 P.M. BATTLE OF MUSIC — Bandstand,
Mem. Drive, M.C. "AL GATES" of
WRKO, Boston

FRIDAY – JULY 5

Homecoming Day — Jack Callahan, chairman

10 A.M. CHILDREN'S ATHLETIC CHALLENGE at
High School Field — (prizes)

1:30 P.M. CHECKERS - CHESS - CRIBBAGE GAMES
in Hospitality Tent Beside Fire Station

2 P.M. FASHION SHOW
by Betty Goodman
at Bandstand, Memorial Drive

* 7:30 P.M. BOB WILEY TROUPE SHOW at the High
School

* Sells and Gray 3 Ring Wild Animal
FAMILY CIRCUS

1:30 P.M. and 4:30 P.M.

- animal acts
- aerialists
- clowns
- elephants
- sideshow
- tumblers

co-sponsored by POLICE RELIEF ASSOC.

*ADMISSION CHARGED

enary Calendar of Events

TUESDAY – JULY 2

Kiddies Day — Dick Coburn, chairman

- 10 A.M. GAMES, RACES, CONTESTS for all children up to 6th Grade (prizes) at the High School Field
- 1 P.M. DOLL CARRIAGE PARADE
BICYCLE PARADE at High School Field
- 2:30 P.M. POLICE DOG EXHIBITION at High School Football Field
- 6 P.M. SOUTH RANDOLPH LITTLE LEAGUE FIELD
SOUTH RANDOLPH PLAYOFFS
- 7:30 P.M. TEEN DANCE at Bandstand, Mem. Drive with DISC JOCKEY "AL GATES" of WRKO

WEDNESDAY – JULY 3

Festival Day — Joe Simmons, chairman

- 10 A.M. AVENUE OF SHOPS at rear of High School. Things to buy — games to play. Also an exhibition by combined Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts of Randolph
- 10 A.M. BASKETBALL FOUL SHOOTING CONTEST at the rear of Stetson School (prizes)
- 3 P.M. BABE RUTH LEAGUE — ALL-STAR GAME at the rear of Stetson School
- 6:30 P.M. "CRAZY" PARADE — "COOTIES" and other FUN GROUPS — BANDS — Antique Cars — beginning at Wales Avenue to Memorial Drive
- 8 P.M. BLOCK DANCE & SQ. DANCING at the Bandstand, Memorial Drive
- 10.30 P.M. FIREWORKS at the High School Field

SATURDAY – JULY 6

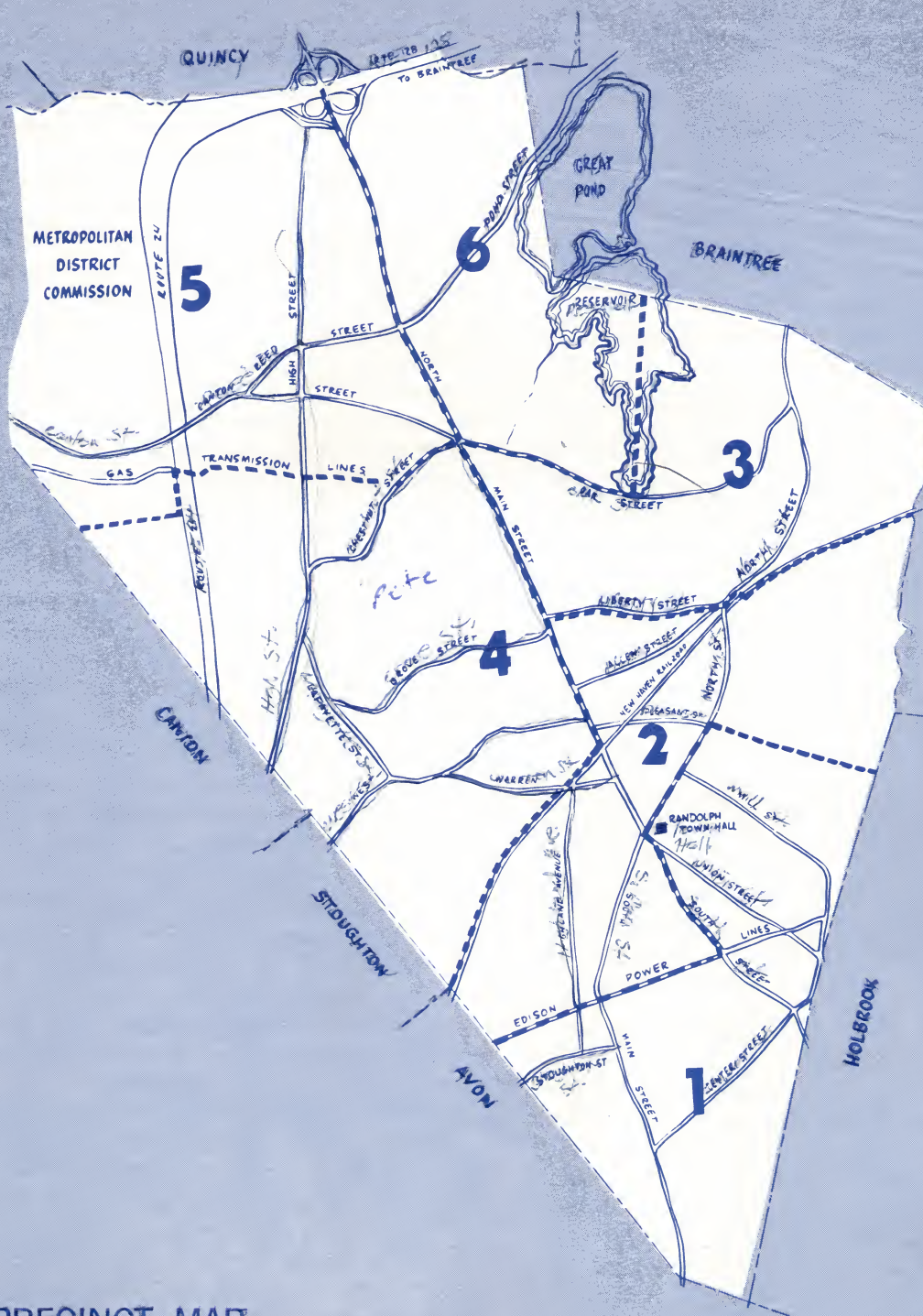
Founders' Day — Stella Krupka, chairlady

- 10 A.M. BASEBALL "THROW - HIT - FIELD" CONTEST at rear of Stetson School - (prizes)
- 10:30 A.M. FIREMEN'S MUSTER — Contest of 5 EVENTS, High School Field
- 1-5 P.M. TOWN AUCTION at rear of the FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
please give whatever you can to be auctioned off — BRING ITEMS TO REAR OF CHURCH from 8 A.M. to Noon
- 1:30 P.M. GIRLS' SOFTBALL DOUBLEHEADER
- 2-5 P.M. OPEN HOUSE at Ladies Library Assoc., Turner Free Library, Fire Station, New Police Station and Old Homes
- 6 P.M. PROFESSIONAL BAND CONCERT at front of High School
- 8 P.M. TEEN DANCE at Bandstand Memorial Dr., with DISC JOCKEY "CHUCK KNAPP" of WRKO

SUNDAY – JULY 7

Parade Day — John Willard, chairman

- 12 Noon AAU ROAD RACE from High School to North Randolph and back to Bandstand at Memorial Drive
- 1 P.M. BEGINNING OF THE LARGEST PARADE IN RANDOLPH'S HISTORY
More than Two Dozen Bands
Thousands of Musicians
Beautifully Decorated Floats
Dozens of Antique Cars
Drill Teams, Marching Units
Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Little League
Representatives from Armed Services
PARADE ROUTE — Beginning at Oliver and Main St., North Randolph — down Main St., to Cole Terrace to Highland Ave. to Bandstand at Memorial Drive



PRECINCT MAP
Town of Randolph

are purely honorary and have no real function. It was the duty of the hogreeve to impound stray hogs while the field driver had a similar duty toward stray cattle. Dog-catcher is our closest modern counterpart. The assizer of bread fixed the standards of that commodity when sold in town. The duties of a sealer were similar to that of an assizer — to inspect, test and certify weights and measures. Fence viewers supervised the erection and maintenance of fences. An increasingly important office was that of highway surveyor. As the town grew and the farms began to produce marketable surpluses the old saddle paths through the woods proved inadequate to carry goods to market. Initially goods had been carried in baskets strapped to the backs of horses. A significant town activity was the construction of roads to outlying farms. Most of the work was done by farmers who were working off their taxes by working on the roads.

The first town meeting of Randolph had appropriated £50 for the support of schools for the year. At that time there was probably one school in each of the two villages. The earliest library in the town had resulted in 1825 from the donation by Seth Mann of \$50 to each of these schools for the purchase of books. In 1833 Randolph Academy was established and for a number of years averaged 75 to 100 scholars. The erection of Stetson Hall and the Turner Public Library contributed not only to the promotion of education but the buildings themselves stand as the outstanding additions to the public life of the Town of Randolph in the nineteenth century.

It was early in the decade of the 1830's that the Congregational Church ceased to be established in Massachusetts. One could now vote without belonging to the Church. In Randolph the school and the church had both been supported by local taxes and were both located on the village green. There had long been a law which forbade the pastor from also serving as the school teacher. The ministers had probably secured the enactment of this law in self defense. Initially the townsmen had looked to the most educated man in town, the parson, to prepare promising boys for college.

In 1841 a further indication of separation of church and state appeared in Randolph when the town chose a "town house" committee to

look into the matter of erecting a town hall for civic purposes. Prior to this time all town meetings had been held in the First Congregational Church. In 1818 the "Second Church" had been established in East Randolph, now Holbrook and in 1819 the First Baptist Church had been organized in Randolph. The growth of the town was the apparent reason for the desire for the new town hall. A building site was purchased in the center of town almost directly opposite the Congregational Church. On June 17, 1841, Amasa Stetson, who had been born in Randolph before going to Boston to make his fortune in the shoe industry, offered to erect and present to the town a Town Hall. The town meeting accepted this generous offer enthusiastically. In a letter written from Dorchester dated December 1, 1842, Mr. Stetson stated that a Town House large enough to accommodate the inhabitants of Randolph in the transaction of their public business would result in the waste of property. Since the site would accommodate a building of adequate size he proposed that the first floor be used for business offices and an academy. The income from the offices could be used to help support the school. His letter went on to express his anti-intellectual views about education:

It is not intended that the Academy shall direct industry from productive pursuits as Academical Collegiate teachers tend to do, but to extend and improve the instruction of male youth, beyond the instruction those of similar ages acquire in the common schools of the town; not that I wish them taught any other than the English language, but that which shall be best calculated to promote their usefulness, prosperity, and worth as citizens.

This was not to be free education, for the pupils were to pay tuition fees. The town accepted the provisions of the donation and voted to name the new building Stetson Hall. Four hundred dollars was appropriated by the town to have a portrait painted of the donor by Frothingham of Charlestown. The building cost ten thousand dollars to construct. The following year, Mr. Stetson donated another ten thousand dollars for the support of the Academy. A sum of money of this size would be enough to run the town for a year. This academy became Stetson High School. After Mr.



Stetson began the school fund, Seth Turner made a contribution of another thousand dollars, the income of which was to be applied to scholarship prizes.

A beautiful stone building was erected on Central Square just north of the Congregational Church in 1875. The Turner Public Library represented a gift of forty thousand dollars value, in the building alone, to the Town of Randolph from the heirs of Royal Turner, the grandson of Col. Seth Turner who had settled in the town about 1770. The ground floor was used by banks and stores while the upper floor was used for the library. A grant of ten thousand dollars was made to sustain the library at the time of its construction and a later bequest of ten thousand dollars was made by the Turner family. This building was recently destroyed by fire and has been replaced by the present modern library building. Randolph has indeed been fortunate in having such perceptive as well as generous benefactors.

In conclusion there are three other notable factors which should be mentioned in a consideration of Randolph in the nineteenth century. Randolph was one of the pioneer shoe towns of Massachusetts, and the manufacture of footwear remains her chief industry. In the early part of the 19th century workmen came from Brockton to get stock from which to make shoes and boots. In 1840 nearly three-quarters of a million pair of shoes and boots were made in Randolph. In 1839, from 677 families in town, 1481 persons were employed

in the shoe industry. The coming of the railroad gave an impetus to industry in the town. The original Old Colony Railroad line to Fall River passed between the two villages in Randolph. A few years later a second line to Fall River went by way of Taunton rather than Bridgewater and Middleboro and this went through the west village in Randolph. These villages did not grow together as had been hoped but in 1872 East Randolph was incorporated as the Town of Holbrook. Since that date Randolph has occupied its present geographical area.

We have noted that Randolph is the daughter of Braintree, the sister of Quincy and the mother of Holbrook. In the seventeenth century the lands of Randolph were of speculative interest to residents of Boston. In the eighteenth century Randolph became the village of a farming community and in the nineteenth century the center of a thriving industry for the manufacture of shoes and boots. The inhabitants have demonstrated industry, independence and self-sufficiency. The citizens have been concerned for religion and common education as demonstrated by the establishment and maintenance of churches and schools. The ideals shared by the townsmen have been built into the fibre of the character of the youth. The Town has reaped benefits from this in the munificent donations of a town hall and a public library. In each case not only were buildings provided but provisions were included for permanent endowments to maintain their value and usefulness to the Town of Randolph.



So. Main St. opposite Town House, 1912



Late Dr. Myrick's automobile on Main St.

Randolph Its Name

When in 1792, the citizens of the South Precinct, resolved to petition for the incorporation of a new town, one hundred and twenty of the citizens thought it appropriate to perpetuate the name of a son and patriot of Virginia, who stood side by side with the sons and patriots of Massachusetts, the first president of the Continental Congress, Peyton Randolph.

Peyton Randolph was born in Virginia in 1721, presumably at "Tazewell Hall", Williamsburg. He was educated at the College of William and Mary and studied law at the Temple in England. In 1748 he was

appointed King's attorney and was elected speaker of the House of Burgesses in 1766. He served as Chairman of the Virginia Committee of Correspondence.

When the Virginia Convention appointed seven delegates to the first session of the Continental Congress, Peyton Randolph was first named and in turn was elected president of the Continental Congress in 1774 and in 1775.

He failed to complete his term in 1775, for on Oct. 22, 1775 he died from a shock of apoplexy. He is buried in the chapel of the College of William and Mary.



CALL OF 1st TOWN MEETING



1793

Suffolk S. S.

Whereas by an Act of the General Court of this Commonwealth, that incorporated the fourth Precinct of Braintree in the County of Suffolk, into a Town by the name of Randolph, I the subscriber am authorized to issue a Warrant to one of the principal inhabitants of the said Town of Randolph for the purpose of calling a Town Meeting in the said Town of Randolph.

To Samuel Bays, Esq., you Sir, pursuant to the said Act are hereby requested to warn and give notice to all the inhabitants of the said Town of Randolph, who are qualified by law to vote in Town affairs, to assemble and meet at the meeting house in the said Town of Randolph on the first day of April next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to choose all such Officers as Towns in this Commonwealth are required to choose at their Annual Town Meeting in the Month of March or April annually.

Given under my hand at Braintree aforesaid this Eighteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three.

Samuel Niles

Justice of the Peace

THE LAST 25 YEARS

MURRAY LEWIS

If you had left Randolph during the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of the Town, in 1943 and are returning to join us celebrate the 175th, the change would be startling to you. The stately shade trees which were so picturesque along North Main Street are gone, because in 1950 work was started to widen the west side of North Main from Depot to the Square. Also missing along that side of the street is the impressive Brennan and Crawford Estates. These were torn down to make room, eventually, for what is now Diauto Drive and Memorial Drive. Then to make the appearance more startling, the staid Turner Library Building with its granite facade, was gutted by fire and standing in its place is a new modern, architecturally beautiful Turner Library. The Randolph Theater has closed its doors and with the many changes made along Main street, you'll have to agree that "uptown" is not what it used to be.

What happened to the population, you ask?? Well like most of the area, Randolph has had its share of zooming population, and maybe more. In 1943 we had about 7800 men, women and children, this figure has skyrocketed to almost 26,000 at the present time. The allotted space would not permit the description of the growth and establishment of the many streets, developments and homes throughout the Town. You can be sure that Randolph has "grewed" up.

With the expanding growth in our population, the relative growth in our school system had to follow . . . however, this growth appears greater in proportion. Our entire school population during our 150th Anniversary year was 1624 students, who were being taught by a teaching staff of sixty-five. We now have more than three-hundred teachers and administrators performing their instructional duties to educate nearly 6,500 students, and this does not include the teaching staff or the number of Randolph students in the new Blue Hills Regional Technical School, which Randolph is a part of. Nor does it include those children in the new St. Mary's Parochial School.

Since 1943, both the two Prescott School buildings were closed and torn down, as was the Pauline Street School. A new Margaret Donovan Elementary School was built on Reed St. in North Randolph, and a new Elizabeth Lyons School was built off Liberty Street and Vesey Rd. Both of these schools were named in memory of two dedicated school teachers of Randolph. We also built the John F. Kennedy, Junior High School off Mill Street and the North Junior High School on High

Street, and more recently the Randolph School Department honored its late number one citizen, Martin E. Young, by naming and dedicating its newest Elementary School on South Main Street in his honor. If you're wondering what happened to Stetson High School, you would learn that in 1952 a new High School was built on the once Crawford Estate, and as customary, was named Randolph High School. Stetson was remodeled and changed into what is now the Stetson Elementary School. The new Randolph High School was built to accommodate 1200 pupils, which proved inadequate after a little more than ten years of operation. Come back in a couple of years and you'll see an addition of 36 classrooms to the High School, located on what is now Memorial Drive. We remodeled, or built additions to the Devine School, the Tower Hill School and McNeil School. And, you would hardly recognize the beautiful Boston School for the Deaf, which is considered one of outstanding schools of its kind in the nation.

In case you ask, Randolph has had its taste of parking meters along the Main Street. The experiment was short lived, what with the building of various shopping areas, which provided ample parking space and the costly and temper provoking administration of the meters, they were abandoned. The process of local government has undergone changes during this historic quarter of a century. The open Town Meeting form of government was replaced with elected Town Meeting representatives, which is still in vogue. In 1955 the Town Manager form of government was adopted, which saw the establishment of a five man Board of Selectmen, subservient, to a degree, to an appointed Town Manager. This office was terminated in 1962. An Executive Secretary now serves the elected five man Board of Selectmen. Candidates seeking election to Town offices have to appeal to nearly eleven thousand registered voters now, compared to about thirty five hundred voters in 1943.

The Business and Industrial Commission of the Town (new since 1943) have done a remarkable job in developing, expanding and establishing new business and industry in the Town. The Randolph Manufacturing Company, through the foresight of the late Joseph B. Cohen, and the energetic drive and abilities of his son, Robert, employ about 1700 persons in the manufacture of canvas footwear, which is sent all over the country. Elliott Business Machines, Inc., Sealy Mattress Co. and Trim Alloys Co. are just a few of the indus-

trial plants that have located here since 1943. There are still a good number of business firms that have been here with us for at least the past quarter century, and conversely for nostalgia's sake the names of Cohen Bros., The Belcher Store, Randolph Trust Co., Poole's Gulf Station, Bossi's General Store, Winer's Hardware and the Randolph Building & Wrecking Co. will no longer be included in the business roster.

A popular meeting place in any town is the post office, and Randolph was no exception in 1943, (nor in 1968). The old post office at the corner of No. Main and Warren Street (now Paul Boyle's Warren Pharmacy) handled all the incoming and outgoing mail and parcel post with just six regular employees, including the postmaster. The new post office on Diauto Drive (and that is busting at the seams) has nearly fifty regular employees. Just another insight as to how the Town has grown and developed.

Parishes and congregations in the various

churches throughout the Town have kept in pace with the growth of the Town. The First Congregational Church, the First Baptist Church, Trinity Episcopal Church, St. Mary's and St. Bernadette's Catholic Churches have a long and proud history and service to the people of the Town. Randolph citizens of the Jewish faith, now have their house of worship, a new and imposing Temple Beth Am, located at the corner of North Main and Oak Streets. Because of its growth, additional facilities are now being constructed.

In 1943 we were in the middle of World War II, we have since been embroiled in the Korean War, and are now involved in the Asian conflict in Viet Nam. Randolph is not alone with its share of casualties in all of these conflicts. It is hoped that when the history of Randolph is recorded in the book of time in 1993, that the 200th anniversary of the Town of Randolph will be celebrated under peace and with equality to all, over the world.



DO YOU KNOW . . .

That the Cochato and Ponkapoag Indian tribes lived in Randolph?

That the Spotless Town is North Randolph?

That New Dublin runs from Silver to Fowler Streets on Warren Street?

That Goose Corner is located at the junction of West and Cross Streets?

That the Gibson property on West Street is known as Grand Canyon?

That Horse Heaven is down on Mill Street?

That King's Hill is in back of the trans-

formers in the rear of the cemeteries?

That the Cochato River runs through Broad Meadows to South Braintree?

That the correct name is Sister Nadi Road . . . not Cincinnati?

That Dr. Ebenezer Alden owned the land where the present Stetson High School stands?

That the old Boston and Taunton turnpike stagecoaches stopped at the Mansion House on Tower Hill, near the junction of High and Lafayette, opposite the Chapel?

REMEMBER WHEN

The old Howard House, one of Randolph's landmarks, which for many years stood on the site of the present White House Jenney Gas Station. Known at one time as Jacob's Tavern and was situated on Tripe Hill, now Crawford Square.

In the old days, travellers from Bridgewater and places south, would make the famous old hostelry, their first stop en route to Boston, to procure "refreshments for man and beast".

The brothers, Brad and Joe Hathaway, were "mine hosts" of the Howard House for years and many famous guests spent enjoyable times in the historic thirty-room hotel.

Frank Connors was the last proprietor of the Howard House, before it was demolished in 1925.

RANDOLPH HOW MANY

Scattered throughout the United States there are six municipalities named Randolph.

On the east bank of the Kennebec River, is Randolph, Maine.

Northwest of Omaha, Nebraska, is the city of Randolph, with a population of less than 2000 persons.

The village of Randolph, New York, is located south of Buffalo.

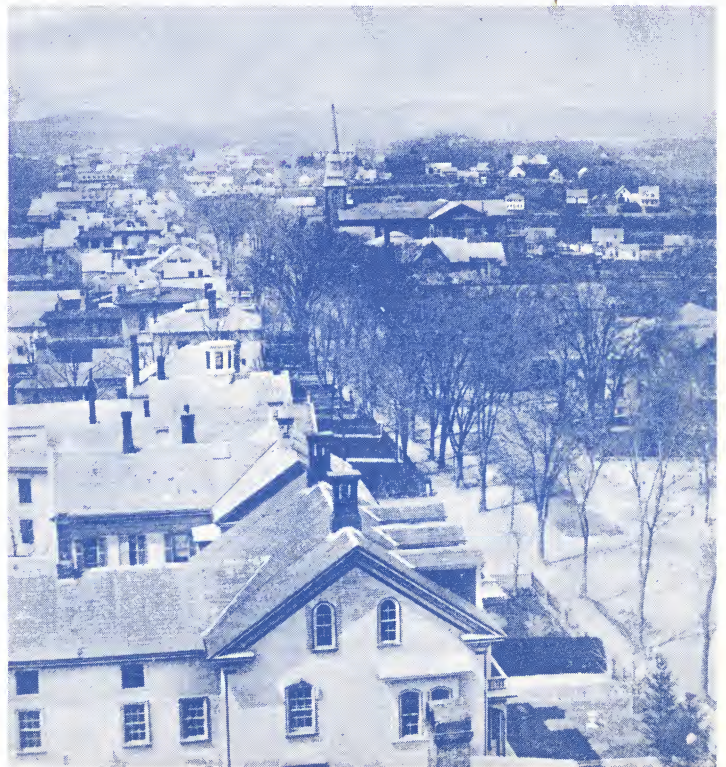
Randolph, Vermont, in the central part of that state is famous for the manufacture of reproductions of early American furniture.

Northeast of Madison, Wisconsin, the village of Randolph, Wisconsin, is located near the Beaverdam Lake.

Randolph, Massachusetts, is most populated of all towns with that name.



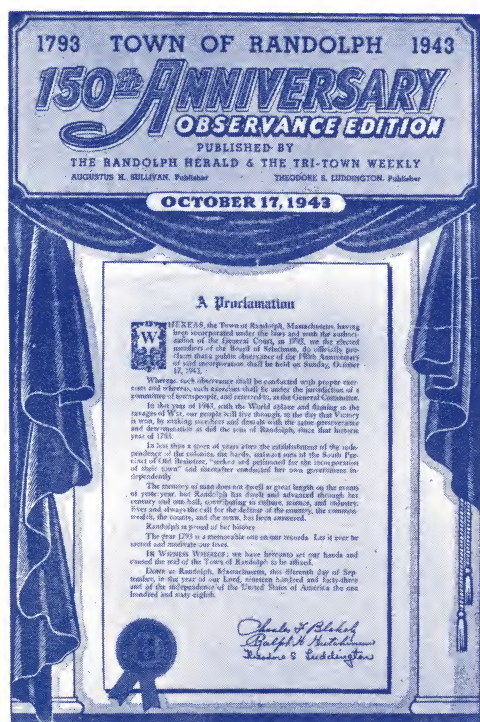
DECORATED IN 1893 100TH ANNIVERSARY



No. Main Street from Congregational Church Steeple
(about 1860 - 1870)

An Editorial from the pages of the 150th Anniversary Issue of The Randolph Herald and the TRI-TOWN WEEKLY.

By MURRAY LEWIS



Randolph is no different than ANYTOWN, U. S. A. We have our share of men and women in the armed services; we have a list of those who unfaltering, made the great sacrifice—a list of missing and dead. We have our share of men and women anxiously and eagerly waiting to be called into action. We have our scrap drives, our tin can drives, rationing of all kinds, Red Cross workers, blood donors, civilian defense, State Guard units and folks who will make any sacrifice to help bring victory home.

We buy War Bonds, every day, every week, every month, the same as the people of Anytown, U. S. A. We have special drives and we usually do everything we can to make these drives a success.

The above is from an editorial by Murray Lewis in the Randolph Herald and Tri-Town Weekly, May 23, 1943, written in connection with the special Fighter Plane War Bond campaign.

The people of Randolph are determined that their town shall remain part of the free, democratic America, for which their ancestors of the old South Precinct fought, during the Revolution.

The petition for a separate independence, which the inhabitants of the South Precinct sought less than a score of years after the establishment of the Colonies, is only of historical importance at this time.

That Randolph was incorporated as a self-governed town in 1793 will not pass unobserved. The anniversary of that historic occasion, 150 years ago, will be observed with simple rather than elaborate exercises. And rightfully so . . . for at this time . . .

Randolph is no different than ANYTOWN, U. S. A.

Our list of men and women in the armed services grows, and, mournfully, so does our list of missing and dead.

But the people of Randolph will continue to do all the vital jobs in this war that must be done . . . like buying war bonds, paying taxes, donating blood, playing fair with the rationing board, collecting scrap and salvage, planting and canning food, joining the Red Cross, the civilian defense units and making any kind of sacrifices to bring Victory home . . . so that ELABORATE rather than simple plans can be made for a real homecoming celebration.

MARY WILKINS FREEMAN

No record of Randolph's history would be complete without the story of Mary Eleanor Wilkins Freeman, American author. Mary Eleanor Wilkins was born in Randolph on October 31, 1852, in what is now the Tolman House.

She was a pupil in the No. 1 schoolhouse for eight years and then entered Stetson High School. At the age of seventeen, Mary Wilkins moved with her family to Brattleboro, Vt. After attending Mt. Holyoke Seminary for one year, she began to write verses and stories for children. Many were published in the St. Nicholas and Chatterbox magazines.

In 1883, after the death of her sister, mother and father, she returned to Randolph to live with her childhood playmate, Mary John Wales, on South Main Street. Among her stories, which were published by Harper Bros., were "A Humble Romance and Other Stories", "A New England Nun and Other Stories" and the

New England Nun and Other Stories" and the novels "Jane Field" and "Pembroke".

On January 1, 1902, she married Dr. Charles Freeman and moved to his home in Metuchen, N. J., where she spent the remainder of her life. Prior to her death she was awarded the William D. Howells gold medal for distinction in fiction.

She died on March 14, 1930, and a few years after her death the American Academy of Arts and Letters bestowed further honors on her by dedicating to "the Memory of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman and the Women Writers of America" magnificent bronze doors, placed at the entrance of their building in New York.

Her tales of rural New England, realistic, honest and convincing, have a definite place in American literature and in the history of the short story.



Trinity Episcopal Church, North Main Street



Temple Beth Am, North Main Street



St. Mary's Catholic Church



St. Bernadette's Catholic Church



First Baptist Church



First Congregational Church (original building was first town meeting house)



The first 175 years saw the town of Randolph prosper and grow through the efforts of a number of interested, public-spirited citizens who served the town in many ways, including service on various boards, committees and authorities. To each of them and to all of the citizens of Randolph who participated in any way during the 175th Anniversary Celebration, particularly the members of the Randolph Historical Society, we express our sincere appreciation and gratitude.

The Committee